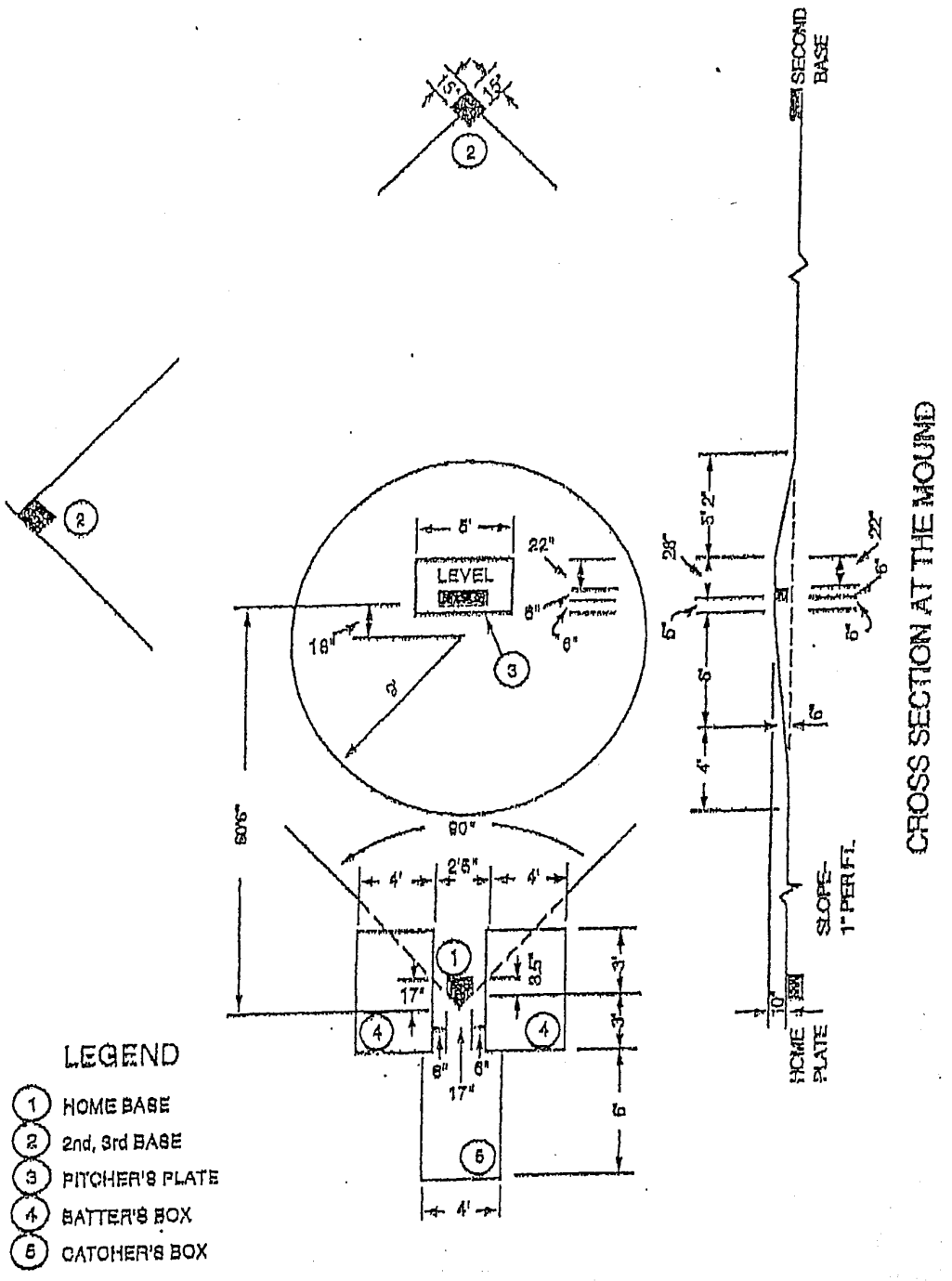
EXHIBIT B

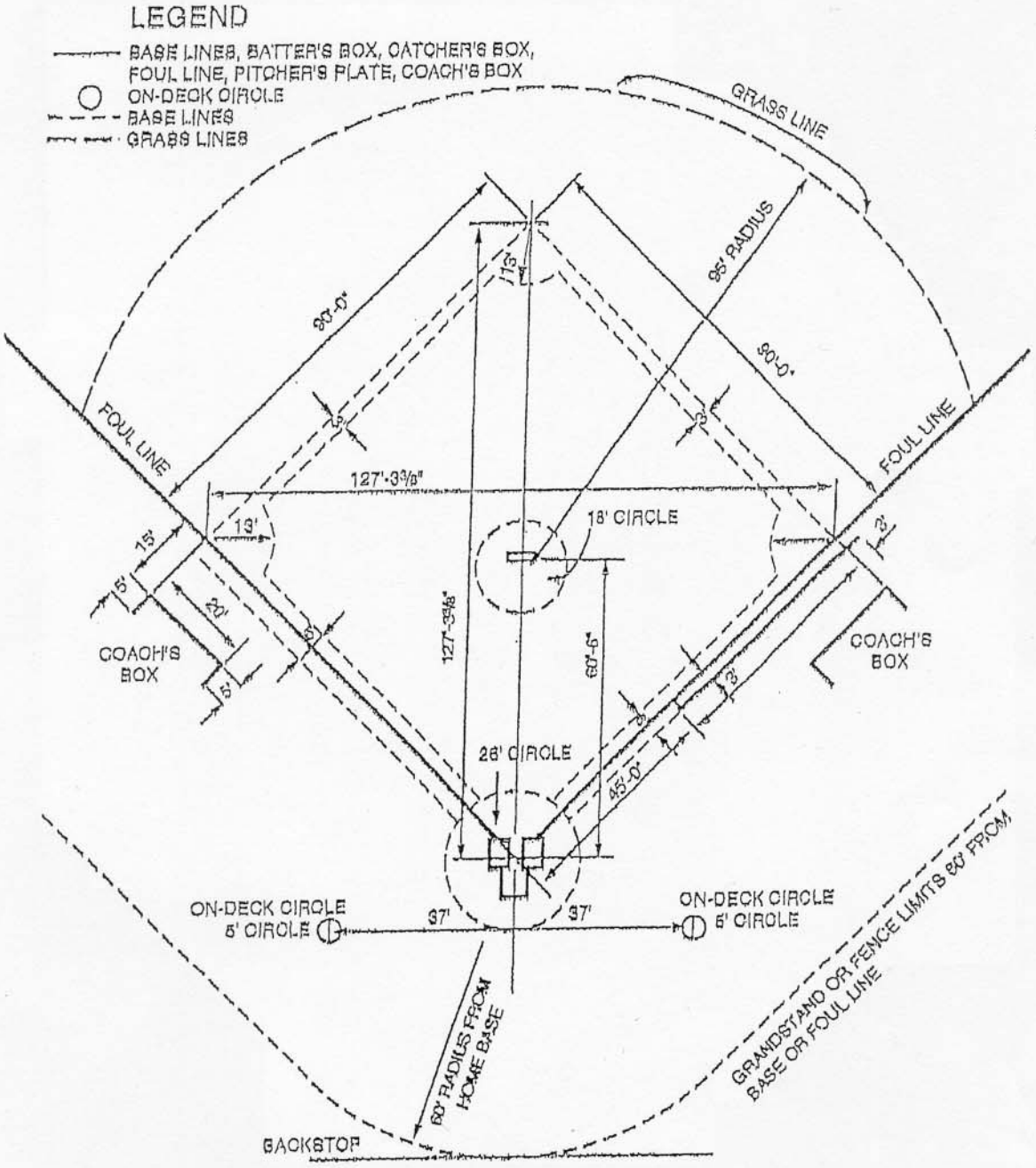
SEE ATTACHED

The Playing Field

Infield, Outfield Dimensions

SECTION 2. a. The infield shall be a 90-foot square. Note in the diagram on page 14 that the center of second base is one corner of the 90-foot square and the measurement to first and third bases is to the back edge of each base. All measurements are to be made from the apex or back point of




LEGEND
BASE LINES, BATTER'S BOX, CATCHER'S BOX, FOUL LINE, PITCHER'S PLATE, COACH'S BOX
ON-DECK CIRCLE
BASE LINES
GRASS LINES
GRASS LINE
95' RADIUS
90'-0"
90'-0"
FOUL LINE
FOUL LINE
127'-3⅜"
18' CIRCLE
13'
15'
5'
20'
5'
COACH'S BOX
COACH'S BOX
127'-3⅜"
63'-6"
28' CIRCLE
45'-0"
ON-DECK CIRCLE 5' CIRCLE
37'
37'
ON-DECK CIRCLE 5' CIRCLE
60' RADIUS FROM HOME BASE
GRANDSTAND OR FENCE LIMITS 80' FROM BASE OR FOUL LINE
BACKSTOP

home plate. The outfield shall be the area between two foul lines formed by extending the two outer sides of the square.

b. The recommended distances for outfield fences are 330 feet from the apex of home plate to each foul pole; 375 feet in both right- and left-center field; 400 feet in straightaway center field. If the distance to the foul pole is less than 330 feet, the fence should be rounded out to the recommended distances in right- and left-center field and straightaway center field, if possible.

c. It is recommended highly that the outfield be enclosed completely by a solid and secure outfield fence. If possible, a permanent fence should be at least 6 feet high and preferably 8 feet high.

(1) If a snow fence must be used, the posts must be placed on the outside of the fence, and the top of each post must be below the top of the fence. The top of the snow fence should be bonded with 1-by-4 inch boards on both sides and flush with the top of the fence. Snow fences are potentially dangerous and their use is discouraged.

(2) The flexible nylon windscreen-type fence is neither solid nor secure and presents a problem when determining if a ball is caught within the field of play. In such a case, caught within the field of play shall mean that the defensive player must have possession of the ball (legal catch) while inside the boundary of the fence. The catch CANNOT be made legally while the player's foot is stepping on, over or against the fence. All other rules pertaining to a legal catch shall be the same as Rule 2, definition of a catch, page 27.

A.R.—A defensive player may touch or lean against the fence with the body or hands and make a legal catch even though the fence is pushed back, but may not push back or down with either foot. This rule also pertains to an out-of-bounds fence.

d. All college baseball facilities shall have a regulation bullpen for both teams constructed to the exact measurements of the mound on the playing field (see 4-3-e).

Boxes—Batters', Catcher's, Etc.

SECTION 3. Batters' boxes, catcher's box, coaches' boxes, next batter's box and the 3-foot first base restraining line shall be laid out in accordance with the diagram. All lines must be marked with chalk or nonburning white material and must be 2 to 3 inches in width. The line is inside the diamond proper at first and third base. The outside edge of the line should correspond with the outside edge of the base.

a. Before a contest, it is mandatory to line all four sides of the 4 feet by 6 feet batter's box as shown in the diagram on page 14. At the time of the pitch, the batter shall have both feet inside the batter's box.

b. It is mandatory that the catcher's box be lined as shown in the diagram on page 14.

A.R.—There is no penalty. The umpire shall call time and have the catcher move to a legal receiving position.

c. The coaches' boxes shall be 20 feet by 5 feet and 15 feet from the foul line as shown in the diagram on page 15.

d. It is recommended that the first and third base lines be skinned 15 inches inside of the base line (no more than 36 inches) and 36 inches outside of each base line.

Surface Drainage

SECTION 4. For natural surface drainage, it is recommended that the entire playing area be graded two-thirds of one percent starting at the edge of the pitcher's rubber (excluding the mound) to the sideline boundaries of the field. The top of the pitcher's rubber should be 10 inches higher than the level of home plate.

New Fields

SECTION 5. All new fields should be oriented with consideration to the following factors: protection of players (hitter, catcher, pitcher and others in that order); comfort of spectators; season of use (March-June); latitude (north to south); east-west geographical location within time zone; prevailing winds; daylight saving time; background and obstacles or barriers.

When constructing a baseball diamond, first designate a point for the rear tip of home plate. Secondly, with the aid of the above guidelines, locate the desired direction of second base. Using a steel tape or strong cord, measure 127 feet, 3⅜ inches in this direction. This is the center of second base. With the tape still in this position, locate the pitcher's plate 60 feet, 6 inches from home plate toward second base. With the tape still fastened to the rear point of home plate, measure 90 feet toward first base and scribe a short arc. Also measure 90 feet toward third base and scribe a short arc. Now fasten the tape at the center of second base and measure 90 feet toward first and third base, respectively. Scribe a short arc each time. First and third bases are located where the respective arcs intersect.

a. It is recommended that a warning track be constructed in front of the outfield fence, backstop and dugout areas. The warning track should be a minimum of 15 feet in width.

b. It is recommended that the distance from home plate to the backstop be 60 feet and the distance from the base line to the sideline boundary be 60 feet and extended to a point down the line as deep as the skinned portion of the infield. At this point, the sideline fences are to be extended at an angle to a minimum point of 30 feet outside each foul pole. These distances would be used on each side of the field.

c. It is recommended that bullpens be set up outside the playing area and located so that relief pitchers will be throwing in the same direction as when they throw from the mound on the playing field and that each bullpen have a mound or mounds constructed to the exact measurements of the mound on the playing field.

Each bullpen must be large enough to allow two pitchers to warm up at the same time and must be equipped with the regulation-size home plates and pitcher's rubbers.

d. All new fields should meet the specifications set forth in 1-2-a and 1-2-b.

e. The "on-deck" circle, where distance is restricted, should be located a minimum of 30 feet from home plate, in line with the front edge of the dugout. The recommended distance is 37 feet.

Home Plate

SECTION 6. Home plate is a five-sided slab of whitened rubber. One edge is 17 inches long, two are 8½ inches and two are 12 inches. It shall be set in the ground so that the two 12-inch edges coincide with the diamond lines extending to home plate from first base and third base and with the 17-inch edge facing the pitcher. The top edges of home plate shall be beveled; and the plate shall be fixed in the ground, level with the ground surface.

First, Second and Third Bases

SECTION 7. First, second and third bases shall be white canvas bags, or suitable rubberized material, securely fastened to the ground. Each bag shall be 15 inches square, filled with soft material to a thickness of 3 to 5 inches.

a. A release-type base may be used for NCAA competition.

b. The double first base may be used only during regular-season competition.

A.R.—If any base is dislodged from its position during a play, a runner shall be considered as touching or occupying the base if the runner touches or occupies the point originally marked by the dislodged base.

Pitcher's Rubber

SECTION 8. The pitcher's rubber is a rectangular whitened rubber slab, 24 inches by 6 inches, set in the ground with the nearer edge at a distance of 60 feet 6 inches from the back point of home plate.

Pitcher's Mound

SECTION 9. a. The top of the pitcher's rubber must be 10 inches above the top surface of home plate. The 10-inch height can be measured easily by the use of a line level. There should be a gradual slope of 1 inch per foot from a point 6 inches in front of the pitcher's rubber to a point 6 feet toward home plate. From this point, the mound should slope and blend into the grade of the rest of the playing surface.

b. The top of the pitcher's mound should be level with the top of the pitcher's rubber, extending from the point 6 inches in front of the pitcher's rubber to 22 inches behind the pitcher's rubber and 18 inches from each end of the pitcher's rubber. This gives a level area 5 feet wide and 34 inches deep that includes the 6-inch width of the pitcher's rubber.

c. Maintenance of the pitching mound, before and during games, should be the responsibility of the home management. Unburnt brick clay, plastic blue or gray clay mixed with some of the existing soil is recommended for reconditioning worn out spots. It is recommended that the home management provide foul weather covers for the home-plate and mound areas.